

GREATEST OF METEORITES

Peary's Prize a Remarkable and Most Interesting One.

WEIGHS ONE HUNDRED TONS

Pieces of This Huge Iron Boulder Used by Natives in Their Rude Art—History of the Curio—It Will Be Placed in the Museum at Central Park.

New York, Sept. 25.—The all-encompassing theme of conversation among the officials of the American Museum of Natural History is the successful efforts of Explorer Peary to place on board his steam sailing bark Hope the Cape York meteorite. This great mass of iron, which formed its origin in the interstellar regions, has awakened the deepest interest among scientists. The Cape York meteorite will find an abiding place in the American Museum of Natural History. It was secured for this institution through the generous efforts of Morris E. Jessup. Of course, there is an interest in the meteorite, but the great interest is in the fact that it is a piece of iron, which, for generations, has rested in its frigid bed in the arctic regions.

Half a century ago, when Ingfield returned to England after exploring along the northwest coast of Greenland, he reported that the natives in the region of Cape York tipped some of their weapons with a metal resembling iron. These natives, when asked where they got the metal, replied that it came from some great stones. Ingfield became greatly interested in this information, but his efforts to locate the stones were futile. Other explorers tried, but they also failed. Peary, during his second visit to north-west Greenland, was successful in locating them near the north shore of Melville Bay and some distance east of Cape York. The large stones, as Peary described them, were of extraordinary size. They not only proved to be of an interesting nature, but the largest known. Long before this discovery the natives had adopted modern weapons introduced by explorers and whalers and had no further need of the big, naturally made spears and arrows. Peary, devoted to his further home.

In 1895 he brought home the smaller meteorites, but while he was in the act of moving the largest one he began to form on the bay, and to avoid being caught in the ice and compelled to give up the meteorite, he heaved anchor and started for home.

One of the purposes of his visit to Greenland last winter was to secure the great meteorite, but before it was transferred to the water's edge his anxiety was increased. He and the project was again abandoned. He brought home a specimen of the giant meteorite about the size of a horse egg. Many people had discredited the news brought home by the explorer, but this meteorite was a genuine one. When the specimen was placed in the little acid process it was found to be a perfect and rare specimen, with a crystalline structure all over it. All doubt as to the genuineness of the meteorite was dispelled from this time on.

The large York meteorite is 12 feet long and 8 feet wide. From these meteorites, allowing for irregularities, the large mass must weigh in the neighborhood of 100 tons. It is composed of metallic iron, a small percentage of nickel and iron and two or three other minerals. The composition is similar to that of the meteorites on United States warships. A good idea of its construction and appearance can be obtained from the two meteorites found in the Cape York district and presented by Lieut. Peary to the American Museum of Natural History. The meteorite is in the possession of the meteorological department. They are only termed small when spoken of in relation to the big Cape York meteorite. The smallest tips the scales at 1,100 pounds, while the other weighs 6,000 pounds. It being the largest now on exhibition in the United States.

The former is egg-shaped, with a smooth surface, and resembles in all appearance a huge boulder. The larger is the finer and more interesting of the two. On its surface are the jagged edges made by the stone hammer of the Eskimos, who, doubtless, for generations, have chipped fragments from these stones to give a hard point to their knives and harpoons. When Explorer Peary discovered these three meteorites they were surrounded by a countless number of broken stones. The Eskimos, and other Indians, were found to chip off particles of the iron. The pieces of these meteorites, which have not been touched by the stone hammers of the natives, show a pitted surface, with a fine crust, caused by the heat developed in their passage through the atmosphere.

The second largest meteorite now on exhibition in America is the Ring meteorite, from Mexico. It is four feet in diameter and derived its name from the peculiarity of its construction. The British Museum probably has the finest collection in existence. Some of them range from two to five feet in diameter. The weight of the one which they claim to be the largest on exhibition in the world to date is 5,741 kilograms. It will be dwarfed by more than ninety tons by the great Cape York meteorite.

Several fine specimens of iron and stone meteorites are on exhibition in case 1 of the meteorological department of the American Museum of Natural History. One very fine one, a little more than one-half of the original piece from a desert of Arizona, is of special interest as it contains unusually large quantities of fine disseminated iron. The piece at it now weighs ten and three-quarter pounds. Another specimen, an iron one, from Arizona, Hungary, shows in sections the peculiar Widmanstätten characteristics of meteoric iron.

These workings appear as bright, reticulated, angular lines, on a dark background, and are developed on the polished surface by the use of nitric acid. It weighs about fifty pounds and its pitted and irregular surface shows plainly where the molten portions were separated from it by the friction of the atmosphere.

Of the three kinds of meteorites, those composed wholly of iron, those having a mixture of iron and earthy matter, and those nearly or wholly of a stony nature, which are the most common, the institution has a large and valuable collection. The report that the Hope will leave Sydney, C. B., for this port as soon as called, leads the officials of the museum to believe that the big meteorite will be delivered if nothing unforeseen happens, sometime during the latter part of next month.

It is doubtful whether it will occupy a place alongside its smaller sisters in the meteorological department, on the third floor. The architects of the building seemed that the structure could not safely support a body of such great weight. The prize will likely find an abiding place in the basement with the sacrificial stone of Three and other giant relics of uncommon size.

Thirty Criminals Executed. San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Sept. 25.—Several days ago thirty professional criminals, who had been confined in prison here for some time, were escorted to a point west of here, on the Mexican Central Railroad, and all were shot to death.

THE LUTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Mary Siemering, "the Other Woman" in the Case, Testifies.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Mary Siemering, the Lutger servant for about four years, was the only witness in the famous murder trial today. She certainly did the defense no good, and it is probable she did it harm, for in her efforts to clear Lutger she contradicted every statement she had made at former hearings when a witness called by the State. In her direct examination she delivered some telling blows to the prosecution, the force of which she greatly lessened on cross-examination, for it was evident that she was lying, in order to shield her own and her master's reputation.

At the preliminary hearing Mrs. Siemering said that Mrs. Lutger appeared perfectly rational as far as she could see, today she declared that the sausage-maker's wife was very "queer" in her actions. The witness, under the questions of Attorney Phalen, said that she had been roughly used by the police and threatened with all sorts of punishment if she testified in Lutger's behalf. She said that Assistant State's Attorney McEwen had taken her into a room alone and threatened her with the grossest indignities, unless she admitted that her relations with Lutger had been improper. The police had tried at various times to prevent her talking with Lutger's attorneys. Mr. McEwen's face flushed as the girl described her treatment by him.

Mary said that Mrs. Lutger was greatly worried over the loss of the fortune, and that she would run away to some place where she was not known and become a servant, as she was before her marriage.

"She wanted a millionaire," she said, "continued the witness.

"The day after Mrs. Lutger's disappearance witness went to her room and found it in disorder. The two toy banks of her little boys were open and empty. Witness thought Mrs. Lutger must have had from \$50 to \$80 with her when she left.

Lutger, the witness said, was an engaging man, and never quarreled with his wife, who had a violent temper.

The chief advantage gained by the State in cross-examination of the girl was in getting her to contradict many statements she had made before the grand jury and as the former hearings.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Charming Weather Greets the Players on the Tuxedo Links.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The golfers had charming weather for the Tuxedo "Tub Links." There was not a breath of wind to mar the flight of the balls, and yesterday's rain had made the turf perfect. No one could put forward had lies as an excuse for a weak, heavy or iron shot. The morning was a perfect holiday, in which the results were as follows:

W. P. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo, 3 down; J. Chadwick, Newburgh, 4 down; R. P. Davis, West Point, 4 down; R. B. Bennett, Tuxedo, 5 down; F. T. T. Tuxedo, 5 down; J. H. Lord, Tuxedo, 7 down; S. M. Allen, North Jersey, 8 down; L. F. H. Allen, Tuxedo, 8 down; D. Brandt, Tuxedo, 10 down; H. G. Young, Tuxedo, 12 down; W. Bressie Smith, Tuxedo, 17 down.

The winner, Dinsmore, won the consolation cup in the Tuxedo open tournament of 1896.

The chief event of the day was an eighteen-hole handicap, with three prizes, cups for the first and second and the net scores and a gold medal for the best gross score. There were eighty-two entries, and as there were but few absentees, the field was one of the greatest of the year in point of numbers.

The number of players made a long wait at the tee on the short holes, and the consequent aggravation and delay put a number of the players off their game so that, in spite of the fine weather, the scores were poor.

QUESTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

A Strong Desire to Return to Compositions of Palestrina's School.

Rome, Sept. 25.—An interesting discussion going on here on the question of church music reveals a strong desire to return to the true church music, namely, the Gregorian chant, and to the compositions of Palestrina and his school.

The congregation of St. Peter's has frequently revised the rules of music services, but they have been rendered negative owing to the opposition of rectors, chapters of churches, and kapellmeisters. The famous choir of St. Peter's, Catholic, five years ago conducted a vigorous campaign against the ecclesiastical music used in Rome, including that used in the Pope's chapel. The writer, Father de Santi, was silenced at the instance of the kapellmeister, who, in reply, stated that the custom which restricted so many regiments, including Abbe Lizi, was likely to be perpetuated, but the reformers are now encouraged by the removal of the intolerant prefect of the congregation of St. Peter's, who has been replaced by a friendly Jesuit, Cardinal Mazzella.

GERMANY'S NEW CRUISER.

Successful Launching of the First Bismarck at Kiel.

Kiel, Sept. 25.—The new cruiser Furst Bismarck was launched here today and was christened by the emperor's daughter-in-law, Countess William Bismarck.

After the launching Rear Admiral Tirpitz, chief of the imperial admiralty, made a speech in which he said Emperor William ordered that his proud ship should bear the name of the greatest statesman of the century, a name inseparably connected with the restoration of the empire, at the sound of which the hearts of all Germans beat higher.

Subsequently Dr. Miquel, vice president of the Prussian military, and Admiral Tirpitz visited Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh and presented to him a magnificent model of the new cruiser.

WEFERS BREAKS A RECORD.

Lowers the Time for 220 Yards to Twenty-one Seconds.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—New York has every reason to be proud of the magnificent feat of athletes sent to represent her at the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association this afternoon. On the afternoon of the program, the visitors captured five places in ten contests and second place in six. They succeeded in setting a Canadian record in six important events, and Wefers had the satisfaction of breaking the world's record in the 220-yard race, which he made in 21 seconds, lopping four-fifths of a second off the Canadian time.

Cornell Wins From Colgate.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The football season opened here today with a game between Colgate and Cornell. Cornell won by the score of 6 to 0. On account of the heat the halves were only of ten minutes' duration. Cornell scored the first touchdown in the first half, after seven minutes' play, by a series of rushes through Colgate's tackle. For the balance of the game Cornell played entirely on the defensive. Colgate could do very little with Cornell's line.



HUMORS OF THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

MUST ALL PAY THE STATE.

Excitement Over Debits More Than a Hundred Years Old.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Pennsylvania land owners who are now being called upon by the State to pay over about \$1,000,000 in cash owing to the commonwealth for over 100 years are much perturbed. The debt is upon lands bought from the State, part payment on which only had been made.

Every county in the State is concerned. Schuylkill county owes \$23,000; Lehigh, \$70,000; Lebanon, \$16,000; Montgomery, \$10,000, and so on. The forefathers of Daniel Boone's father and grandfather, who bought lands from Pennsylvania lying along the Tulpehocken creek, located in this county, failed to pay a cent of the purchase money, and all this must be paid by the present innocent owners of the lands, amounting to a good sum. It must either be paid in fifteen days or it will be a lien upon the property.

Hundreds of farmers felt like contesting these century-old claims, but the lawyers say that they had better pay them, as the State is accumulating interest after a while, the claims will be so high that they cannot pay at all.

Many landowners are now looking up the records of the various members of the last legislature to see how they voted on the bill compelling the farmers to square up these old claims.

In some cases nearly every dollar of the farmer's profits for the season will be required to pay his indebtedness.

GOBBLES UP BAFIN LAND.

Great Britain Hoists Her Flag Over the Island.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 25.—What may result in an international complication was revealed on the 24th inst. today by the Canadian exploring steamer Diana, from Hudson Bay. During her cruise there in the last three months, she visited Cumberland Sound, the seat of Arctic whale fishery in the island of Baffin Land and hoisted the British flag, notifying the residents that the territory was a part of the Canadian possession.

When requested to explain this proceeding today the members of the expedition said the matter was unimportant and without political significance.

It appears, however, that the region has been frequented by American whalers from New London since early in the century. They established stations there and built permanent structures. Since that time Scotch firms have established two stations there, and the gradual decision of the United States to abandon it, so they sold out to the Scotchmen and sold the station. The territory has never been formally annexed, though Great Britain's domination has been rather acquiesced in.

The Canadians now want to make a survey of the territory, and so have taken a march on all competitors.

RUSSIA'S CURRENCY MEASURES.

Forcing Use of Gold Instead of Paper Money.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—Russia is steadily and thoroughly effecting a reform in her currency. The fifteen-rouble gold pieces, coined imperials as well as the half imperials, that were issued in January, were not readily taken up by the public, which was accustomed to the convenience of paper money. All the banks are now compelled in making payments to give 20 per cent in gold. The government offices also distribute a large proportion of gold.

The redemption of the gold guarantee for paper was dealt with in the clause that was issued on September 15. This provided that the gold reserve against credit notes must not be less than half the total of such notes, provided that this total does not exceed 100,000,000 rubles. The amount every ruble must be fully covered by gold. There have been 1,068,000,000 rubles in paper, against 750,000,000 rubles in gold. The state bank has gold behind the guarantee amounting to 386,000,000 rubles. A vast amount of paper cash, therefore, is issued, if it is required.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

Outrageous Action of the Cape Colony Government.

London, Sept. 25.—As a result of the suppression of the Bechuanaland rebellion several thousands of the natives of that part of Africa are being practically sold into slavery. These men surrendered to the British on the condition that they would be allowed to return to their homes, but this did not suit the government of the Cape Colony, which conceived the plan of hiring the prisoners to farmers at the Cape, as servants, under five-year contracts. They are now being sent to the Cape, which is a great distance from their country, and it is likely that they will never see Bechuanaland again. Some Englishmen at the Cape have protested against this shameful proceeding, and the matter will be brought up in the House of Commons when Parliament meets.

There is no doubt that the Cape government has acted illegally, and if it does not, the question will be tested before the judicial committee of the privy council, which, in cases of this kind, is the supreme court of appeal.

Buffalo Mayorality Convention.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Republican city convention today nominated John N. Scattergood for mayor. Mr. Scattergood is a lumber dealer and captain of the Buffalo Polo Club team.

Strangely enough, his strength in the convention today came from the German wards of the East Side, his own district, in the fashionable part of the town, voting against him.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 25.—Dennis Leasue, of Star City, was fatally stabbed last night in an altercation with Willie Ross. Leasue was taken to his home in a dying condition, and soon after his arrival his wife went insane. Her condition is attributed to the shock.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THIS CITY.

A Trading Stamp Company Inaugurates the Plan.

The newest business in Washington and one that will probably be popular with a good many people, and probably be successful, therefore, is the Trading Stamp Company.

These people, with the help of Mr. C. J. James, the very popular advertising agent, have started into the city and captured 500 or more merchants in all lines of trade in a co-operative scheme for selling the goods of these merchants making money for the Trading Stamp Company, and distributing really pretty and valuable articles among the people who patronize the plan.

The idea of the Washington Trading Stamp Company is to give to every person in the city a blank book ready to receive stamps. The 500 or 600 merchants in the plan give to purchasers stamps to the value of the goods they buy.

When stamps to the value of about \$100 are put in the book it is worth at the store of the Trading Stamp Company one of their articles, which range in value from \$5 to \$75 or \$85. There are handkerchiefs, tables, clocks, cameras, silverware, musical instruments, opera glasses, and a great variety of goods to choose from at the store, articles which any housekeeper will wish to have.

The people who use the stamp books will, in a single week, or perhaps three, in purchasing \$100 worth of goods from the various firms represented in the book, easily make purchases to the amount of \$100.

A reporter for The Times called at the store of the trading company, 423 Seventh street, last night, and talked with Mr. Sperry, the Washington agent. Mr. Sperry says that the firm has stores in fifty cities throughout the United States, and that they are all successful, and that the merchants belonging to the plan are all pleased with its success, as well as the people who collect the stamps.

YALE FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

Probable Make-Up of the Team for the Opening Game.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 25.—Under the coaching of Fred T. Murphy, last year's captain, the Yale eleven is rounding into shape, and will be able to take the field against Trinity College at Hartford next Wednesday in possible shape.

Acting Capt. Hamilton F. Benjamin and Chandler will probably be the halves in the opening game. Benjamin is one of the three best players who are back in college. He has been running the eleven well in the absence of Capt. Rodgers, who has not fully recovered from his sickness.

Chamney was substitute fullback last year. He is a crack long distance punter. It was due to his slow thinking that the Carlisle Indians came near scoring last year in New York. His summer practice at Washington with the other Yale backs has put him in the best of form.

Next to these two the most promising candidates at present at Yale is Connor, who was out with the Princeton game last year. As halfback he is showing up in strong style. Line, last year's fullback, is playing the position cleverly, while McBride, last season's "varsity substitute and regular freshman fullback, is playing in first-class style. He bids fair to rival his brother, Bert McBride, '91, as drop kicker.

In the line Schreppe seems sure of one end. He was captain of the freshman eleven last season, but did not play up to the usual standard owing to a sprained ankle. Joe Hazon, who has not returned, is likely to make the other end. Cutten, the big Nova Scotian, seems to have a clear field for center. He weighs 220 pounds and is ideally built for the position.

George Hall, formerly of Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., will probably be played as guard. He tips the scale at 260 pounds and is a fast player. Chadwick will try for guard again this year, but his work for two seasons in that position has been so unimpressive that he is not regarded as a strong candidate.

A DESPERATE GANG.

Four Men Badly Injured in a Fight on a Train.

Detroit, Sept. 25.—For several months a gang of robbers known as the "Lake Shore gang" has been terrorizing the railroad between Chicago and Toledo. They had a battle with the officers at Detroit in July, in which three persons were killed, and in a fight at Elkhart six months ago they killed two officers and a trainman. There was a third fight last night on a Michigan Central freight train.

While the train was south of Trenton the gang, led by a burly man, who has a wooden leg, came upon the party of seven travelers. The gang was armed with revolvers, knives and bludgeons, and when the fight broke out they were masters of the situation, and every one of the seven victims was forced to jump or was thrown from the train. Four men were badly injured.

Fail to Agree on a Verdict.

Hazleton, Sept. 25.—The coroner's jury which was to render a verdict of the killing of the riotous strikers at Lattimer met this evening, but, after a protracted session, could not agree upon a verdict. Four of the six wanted to convict the sheriff's deputies, it is understood, while two refused to do so. They will meet again on Monday evening and try to agree upon a verdict.

Former Attorney General Harmon Says His Sister Is Insane.

New York, Sept. 25.—The grand jury has dismissed the complaint of larceny made against Florence R. Harmon, sister of Judge Harmon, President Cleveland's former Attorney General. Miss Harmon was arrested a week ago today on the charge of stealing a diamond and opal ring from Oliver Farrand's jewelry store here. Mr. Harmon told District Attorney Olcott that his sister was insane and should be sent to a lunatic asylum. Jeweler Farrand went before the grand jury, and it is said that he made a statement that he believed Miss Harmon was insane and did not know what she was doing when she took the ring from his store. The grand jury then dismissed the complaint.

THE REINDEER OF ALASKA

Dr. Sheldon Jackson's Efforts to Domesticate Them.

CAUSED THEM TO BE IMPORTED

They Serve Siberians as Means of Transportation and Also as an Article of Food—Appropriations Asked From Congress—The Station at Teller.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, on whose recommendation the Secretary of the Interior ordered the Government herd of reindeer at Teller Station, Alaska, to be driven at once to St. Michael for transportation purposes, is the general agent of education in Alaska.

When, in 1890, he visited Arctic Alaska for the purpose of establishing schools, he found the Eskimo population slowly dying away, and the reindeer, which were used for food and for transportation, were being driven to the products of the sea, principally the whale, the walrus and the seal. The supplies of the sea had been supplemented by the fish and aquatic birds of the river, and the reindeer, which were used for food and for transportation, were being driven to the products of the sea, principally the whale, the walrus and the seal.

Then commenced that section the slaughter and destruction of whales that went steadily forward at the rate of hundreds and thousands annually, until they were killed off or driven out of the Pacific. They then followed into Bering Sea and the slaughter continued. The whales took refuge among the ice fields of the Arctic Ocean and thither the whalers followed. In their relentless hunt the reindeer has been driven still further into the inaccessible regions around the north pole and are no longer within the reach of the natives.

Another large supply was derived from the walrus, but commerce wanted more ivory and thousands of walrus were annually destroyed for the sake of their tusks. The walrus, as a source of food supply, is already very scarce. The seals, once so common in Bering Sea, are now becoming so few in number that the natives have difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity of skins to cover their boots.

In the past the natives caught and cured for use in the long waters great quantities of fish, but American canneries have already come to some of their streams, and will soon be found on all of them, both carrying the food out of the country and, by their wasteful methods, destroying the future supply. Five million tons of salmon, annually shipped away from Alaska, and the business still in its infancy, means starvation to the native races. To establish schools among a starving people would give little relief. Some method had to be devised. This was suggested by the wild reindeer tribes on the Siberian side of Bering Strait.

They have an unfailing food supply in their large herds of domestic reindeer. To stock Alaska with reindeer would utilize the thousands of thousands of square miles of moss-covered tundra, its arctic and sub-arctic Alaska. A moderate computation, based upon the statistics of Lapland, where similar climatic and other conditions exist, shows northern and central Alaska capable of sustaining 9,000,000 head of reindeer.

On the 12th of November, 1890, Dr. Jackson addressed a preliminary report to the Commissioner of Education on the destitute condition of the Alaskan Eskimo, and recommending the introduction of the reindeer, raised in Siberia. On the 11th of December following, this report was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate. It was then referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Representative Macdonald of Maryland introduced in the House a joint resolution providing that the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges," be amended in several particulars, and extended by the Secretary of the Interior over Alaska, with the expectation that the purchase, improvement and management of domestic reindeer should be made part of the industrial education of the proposed colonies. It was, however, so near the close of the term of Congress that the resolution was not reached.

When it became apparent that it would not be reached in the usual way, Senator Teller, on the 26th of February, moved an amendment to the act appropriating \$15,000 for the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, which was carried. The appropriation failed to receive the concurrence of the conference committee of the House of Representatives. Upon the failure of the Fifty-first Congress to take action, an appropriation was made through the press, and the sum of \$24,448 was obtained by private subscription. This money was expended in 1900 for the purchase of the natives of Siberia nothing of the use of money.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions to Capt. L. Healy, in command of the revenue cutter Bear, to furnish Dr. Jackson with every facility for the purchase and transportation of reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. The Secretary of State secured from the Russian government instructions to their officers on the Siberian coast to also render what assistance they could. The wild deer men from Siberia were found to be a very superstitious people, and had to be approached with great tact. If a man would sell his deer and the following year an epidemic should break out in his herd, or some calamity befall his family, the Siberian deer men are a non-progressive people. As their fathers did, so their children, counting on their hands, had never been asked to sell their deer. It was a new thing to them. Siberian herders were employed at the beginning of the enterprise, not because they were considered the best, but because they were near at hand.

Mr. William A. Kjellman, of Madison, Wis., was selected as superintendent of the Teller reindeer station and sent to Lapland for herders. He returned in 1894, having with him seven men, their wives and children, fifteen people in all. This was the first colony of Lapps ever brought to America.

LARCENY CHARGE DISMISSED.

Former Attorney General Harmon Says His Sister Is Insane.

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AWAY GO THE Banjos, Guitars and Mandolins.

We have cut the price on nearly every Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar in stock. What for? Well, you must! Come quick and get a fine instrument while it can be had for a little.

Banjos Reduced.		Mandolins Reduced.	
\$10 Stewart Grade 2 (66)	\$8.00	\$24 Maple and Mahogany	\$8.25
\$10 Stewart Banjo (66)	7.50	\$12 Decorated Mandolin	6.00
\$14 Cole Style B Banjo	9.00	\$12 Reinhardt Mandolin	6.00
\$18 Galscomb No. 15 Banjo	11.00	\$15 Galscomb Style B Mandolin	10.00
\$30 Stewart Banjo (second hand)	15.00	\$15 Galscomb Style B Mandolin	12.75
\$22 Cole Style D Banjo	15.00	\$22 Galscomb Style 2 Mandolin	17.00
\$26 Cole Style E Banjo	16.00	Mandolin	20.00
\$20 Stewart No. 1 Universal	16.00	\$32 Revere Mandolin	25.00
(66) Banjo	16.00		
\$25 Brooks & Denton Banjo	18.00	Guitars Reduced.	
\$32 Cole Style F Banjo	22.00	\$24 Brown (1870) Guitar	\$16.00
\$28 Fairbanks Electric Banjo	20.00	\$18 Bay State Style II Guitar	14.00
\$25 Galscomb Style 25 Banjo	17.50	\$22 Bay State Style II Guitar	14.00
\$32 Cole Style H Banjo	22.00	\$27 Washburn Style 201 (66)	25.00
\$60 Cole Style H Banjo	45.00	\$23 Imperial Rosewood Guitar	28.00
\$40 Combination Banjo and Banjo	29.00	\$37.50 Washburn Style 201 (66)	32.50
\$20 Galscomb No. 29 Banjo	16.00	(66) Guitar	32.50

E. F. DROOP and SONS, 925 Penn. Ave. Steiny and Other Pianos.

KILLED AT THE POWER HOUSE.

Horrible Accident to John Cassidy, a Splicer.

John Cassidy, a splicer, employed at the powerhouse of the Capital Traction Company, was killed and killed shortly after 2 o'clock this morning while at work in one of the cable pits.

Cassidy, with Samuel W. Woods, a fellow workman, was engaged in taking up the slack in the cable after the rope had stopped.

In some manner a half-inch Manila guide rope slipped from a big fly wheel and one of the loops caught the man around his neck.